THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON AND AMERICA.

Some of the Details of Ten Days Later Intelligence.

THE WAR.

The Treaty of Alliance Between Austria and the Western Powers.

The Peace Proposals of the Czar of Russia.

Tine Days Later from the Crimea.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

SKIRMISHES BUT NO IMPORTANT BATTLE.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ALLIES.

Another Russian Account of the Battle of Inkermann.

The Terrible Hurricanes in the Black

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

THE EXPULSION OF HARRO HARRING FROM DENMARK.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The steamship Washington, Captain Cavendy, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She left Southampton on the 6th inst. She anchored at Sandy Hook on Saturday night at twelve o'clock, and sent her news ashore to the telegraph offices.

The cargo of the Washington is valued at three

the treaty of alliance between Austria and the West-ern Powers. The London *Times* of the 6th gives the following despatch from Vienna:-

reserve.

3. At the demand of the Western powers. Austria will place 15,000 or 25,000 men at Varna, which, in case of need, can be sent to the Crimes.

4. England and France pledge themselves that the tarritorial possessions of the Emperor of Austria shall, under all circumstances, remain undiminished. There is a secret article.

After the triple alliance has been ratified, Prussia will be invited to accede to it.

The Moniteur of Paris officially announces that on the 2d December this treaty was signed at Vienna by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France and England. It is said that if Russia does not ield within three months its conditions will come into force; or, in other terms, that Austria will fight on the side of the Western Powers. From an exdistrust the prospect of any substantial advantage

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times elegraphs as follows:-

The Russian answer to the Prussian note expresses the willingness of the Emperor to treat on the following

the winingness of the improvements.

1. A common guarantee by the five Powers of the rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte, without distinction, as to confession.

2. A common protectorate of the Principalities to be exercised by the five Powers, on the terms of the treaties now existing between Russia and the Porte.

3. A revision of the treaty of 1841.

4. The free navigation of the Danube.

The telegraphic despatches received in London relative to the operations in the Crimes, range from the 15th to the 25th ult., from which we gather that, at the latest date the siege was vigorously continued, and the allied troops were in excellent spirits. The position of the allied armies had been very much strengthened, particularly towards the right flank. Au contraire to Prince; Menschikoff states that, up to the 24th, there was "nothing new." The bombardment continued but feebly. new." The bombardment continued but feebly. The Russians appear to have made several sorties upon the French, but with very little success, having been on each occasion repulsed. Fiags of truce had passed between the Generals, and it has been agreed to exchange Lord Dunkellin, by desire of the Emperor, for a Russian captain. Reinforcements were daily arriving in the Crimes.

Our correspondent at Southampton writes on the 6th inst. as follows:—

6th inst. as follows:—

The details of the losses of the allies during the great gale in the Black Ses had been received, and appear in the Lendon lourosis. Although very severe, they are not so great as was anticipated. Fourteen ships principally sailing transports, were wrecked near Sebastopol. Two ships of the hine, (French), and thirteen vessels of different classes, were driven on shore near Eupatoria. Some of those would be got off; others had been burnt to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The Cossacks fired upon the crews whilst attempting to escape. One Russian frigate sunk near Sebastopol. A vast quantity of winter clothing, provisions and ammunition for the troops, was lost on these transports. The loss of life was frighful on the part of the crews of these vessels.

munition for the troops, was lost on these transports. The loss of life was frighful on the part of the crews of these vessels.

The Mensiteur publishes a telegraphic despatch from General Canrobert, dated Nov. 22. Nothing of importance had occurred since the 17th. The batteries of the alilies had not discontinued their fire, During an eacounter of English riflemen with a body of Russians, the latter were defeated. The reported battle on the 13th tarns out to have been a mere sortie of the Russians, who were driven back with the loss of 300 killed, the French losing 40 men.

Prince Menschikoff states that on the 24th the fire of the allies had become very feeble. But a despatch from Constantinople states that the bombardment had been renewed. The allies were surrounded and protected by an enormous circumvallation, consisting of curtains, with advanced bastions, and immense earthworks in triple lines. The French had repelled several sorties, and there were constant affairs between the pickets. Fresh reinforcements were arriving daily. The men were busy hutting themselves. Flags of truce had passed between the generals, and it was agreed to exchange lord Dunkellen, by desire of the Car, for a Russian captain.

In an attack on Funatoria, the Russians had been driven.

from Nargen, several of the Russian line-of-battle ships put to sea, for the purpose of meeting with the squadron at Helsingfors. They had scarcely got fairly out of the harbor ere a heavy gale came The flag ship lost her rudder, and three of the

ships in company got on shore. Steamers towed them off, and conducted them back again to port. The Phare de la Manche mentions the departure which has been converted into a transport for the conveyance of stores to the Black Sea. The entire French Baltic squadron, which was to winter at

urg, is to proceed to Toulon, with the excepthe Austerlitz, which requires repairs.

The London Gazette contains an order in con prohibiting the exportation of lead, nitrate of soda, blue lias, Portland cement, or any article commonly

used in the manufacture of mavine cement, to any place in Europe north of Dunkirk.

Admiral Dundas's three years' term of service as commander-in-chief in the Mediterraneae and Black Sea will, serminate in the course of next mouth, when, we believe, it is probable that the admiral

will return to England.

Advices from Odessa, of the 15th, state that the rains had rendered travelling in the south of Russia so difficult, that the couriers who not long since performed the journey from Sebastopol to Moscow in five days, now consume eight or nine on the road. It is thought that St. Petersburg will cease for a time to be the source of the earliest news from the

It is stated on respectable authority that Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers is to command the French ar-

The London Advertiser of the 1st inst. says:

We speak advisedly when we say that there is an influential party among the liberals in the House of Commons, and a very large party out of doors, who are resolved to do everything in their power not only to get the present Premier set aside, but to have lord Palmerston appointed in his place, immediately after the meeting of the Legislature. There cannot be a doubt that the feeling throughout the country is in favor of a Palmerstonian Cabinet, because it is everywhere believed that the great Home Secretary is the man who, of all others, would carry on the war with Russia with the greatest vigor, and bring Austria most promptly and unceremoniously to book.

ment being in treaty for the steamship City of Glas-gow as a troopship, are groundless, for we can posi-tively state that this vessel would be despatched from Liverpool for Philadelphia on Wednesday, 20th inst.

ber announce the following ministerial changes in Turkey:-Reshid Pasha is made Grand Vizir, Ali Pasha is made Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The fuller details, by the overland mail from China, add nothing to the accounts received by telegraph. From Canton the news is unfavorable to the insurgents. Our dates from Shanghae are to the 2d ult. In political local affairs there is nothing new. We gather from the Pekin Gazette of the 28th of August, that the Imperial cause was progressing favorably. They furnish accounts of various successes, and a great victory over the rebel fleet by the Lieutenant Governor of Hoonam. His Excellency Sir John Bowring, and his Excellency More Republicant and Account for the Company of t Mons. Bourbillon arrived on the 25th of October, in her Majesty's steamer Ratler, and his Excellency the Hon R. McLane on the 28th, in the United

The French frigate Iphigenie, Capt. Mazeres, ar rived at Brest Nov. 28, from New York.

The Magdalena from the West Indies had arrived at Southampton, with seventy-five passengers; specie amounting to \$2,412,600 in value, of which \$36,000 were on account of the Mexican dividends; a cargo of sarsaparilla, cochineal, &c.

The clipper ship Dreadnaught hence made the

assage to Liverpool in fourteen days. Annexed is

her log:—

Nov. 20 Discharged pilot at 6 P. M., Monday, Nov. 20.

From 6 P. M. of Nov. 20, to 12 noon of the 21st, being 18 hours.

22 Slight easterly winds, calms and rain. 58 23 Moderate westerly winds, with thick weather 240 24 Brisk westerly winds and cloudy. 288 25 Light breezes from westward and calms. 198 26 Light southeasterly winds and calms. 135 27 Moderate southerly winds. 250 28 Moderate southwesterly winds and cloudy. 263 29 Light southwest winds. 240 30 Brisk breezes and squally. 278 Dec. 1 Heavy aqualls from north. 250 2 Light westerly winds and cloudy. 280 3 Light breezes and squally 220 3 Light westerly winds and squally. 220 3 Light breezes and squalls off Cape Clear. 200 4 Strong northwest winds, thick and cloudy. 280 At noon took pilot off Foint Lynas; detained 8 hours for want of water on the Bar. arrived in the Mersey at 10 P. M., thus making, from Nov. 20 at 6 P. M., to Dec. 4 at 10 P. M., 14 days 4 hours "apparent time."

Deduct 8 hours for detention of tide at the Bar; and also deducting the difference of tongitude, 4 hours 45 minutes.

Apparent time of passage, 14 days 4 hours.

minutes.

Claims to be the fastest passage ever made by a sailing ship, and has made 4 voyages in 11 months,

Additional Article to the Treaty of 20th April-King of Prussia's Speech—The Sugge of Sebasto-pol—Hurricane in the Black Sea—The Principalities-Harro Harring Ordered out of Den-

mark, &c., &c.
The great political fact of the day is the conclu ion (signing) of a treaty between Austria and the Western Powers. This treaty was signed at Vienna on the 2d inst.—curiously enough, the anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz. Couriers were imme-diately sent off from Vienna with copies of the treaty to London and Paris. Prussia and the German Confederation are to be invited to join it. The I am rather inclined to believe that it does not deerve that appellation. In fact, I am informed that these words are not inserted in the text. The treaty

is, in fact, hypothetical, with a view to eventualities.

The very fact, however, of Austria having openly signed a treaty to which the Western Powers agree, is of great importance; the French funds rose three per cent immediately, and a rise, though not so dividuals who are of the opinion that Austria will now draw the sword against Russia, and take the field. She will do no such thing. She will make one more attempt to bring the Czar to terms. Before she concluded this treaty with the Western Powers, Austria first made sure of the support of that is to say, on the 26th November—an additional article to the treaty of 20th April was signed at Vienna between Austria and Prussia. In this additional article, Prussia agrees to the four points or troops in the Principalities, as a casus belti for all Germany. But here is the article in extenso:—

Scarcely was this signed when the treaty with the Western Powers followed. To use Lord Claren-don's celebrated expression, Austria is evidently

drifting towards war with Russia.

It would be hazardous to judge the bearing of this treaty, without carefully weighing every word of the text, and that has not yet been made public. The speech of the King of Prussia, on the opening of the Prussian Chambers, is now before us. The chief task of the gentlemen or committee charged to concoct it has evidently been to make it as unintelligible as possible. The fellowing are the important

ligible as possible. The following are the important passages:—

Gentlemen, to my great regret, a sanguinary war has burst out between some powerful members of the family of the European States. It has not as yet reached our country, and peace still remains amongst us. I have just motives for hoping that soon, perhaps, the basis of a good understanding will be obtained, which will extend farther and farther. Strongly united to Austria and to the rest of Germany, I am of opinion that my mission is to support peace, the recognition of the independence of others, and moderation. If in the course of events I should find myself obliged to give a more marked expression to this attitude of Prussia, my faithful people will know how to support, with the devotedness which it has so often given proofs of, the inevitable sacrifices which would be found necessary. In the prevision of such eventualities, the peasibility of entering into warhas been increased for my army, as particular (vistance) to toop have been reinferced and the material of warcompleted; in addition, the realization of the loan authorized by the Chambers in their hast seasion has been voted. Prussia would thus find herself in a position to enter the lists with confidence for the safety of her interests, and of her position in Europe, the moment that the menacing aspect of political circumstances might require that course. A detailed account of the employment of the loan, only a small portion of which has yet been made use of, will be laid before you. Gentlemen, at the moment at which you take in hand the task imposed on you. I venture to give you the assurance that my government will endeavor to facilitate it for you in every way. But, on the other hand, also, I am confident, although I fully recognise the right of different opinions, that you will support my government in all questions in which it may be necessary to demonstrate, in presence of foreign countries, the complete accord of the government and the country; and that you will support my governme

What his PrussiantMajesty means by the recogni-tion of the independence of others no man knows, and all the learned at Berlin are putting their heads

together to find out. have no news. Up to the 24th, nothing new of importance had taken place; the allies were strengthening their position, making it in fact an entrenched camp, with a wall of circumvallation. Some 15,000 additional reinforcements had arrived. The Russians had withdrawn towards the Belbek. A battle is expected. This time it is thought that the reinforcements shall have arrived, they will attack sians outside the walls and then attempt the storm of the place. Every preparation has been made for wintering in the Crimea. Huts and clothing are on their way. In the fearful hurricane of the 14th of November, in which thirty transports were wrecked, the Prince, screw steamer, went down board. The loss of the allies during this terrible gale was about three hundred men. Another gale took place on the 19th, but details are wanting.

The diversion on the Pruth has commenced, and a letter from Ibraila announces that the Russians have already suffered a considerable loss in that quarter. The Dobrutscha is now occupied by Turkish troops. A large number have arrived at Varna and sailed for the Crimea.

Details of the battle of Inkermann continue to drop in—Russian reviews and French details, but no new facts. The Duke of Cambridge is very unwell, harassed by the fatigues of the campaign, and is at Constantinople. The army is in excellent spirits. The Royal Yacht Squadron is sending out two or three of the finest yachts full of luxuries, provisions, clothing, &c., to Balaklava. Money is pouring in from all quarters to the patriotic fund. Parliament will be opened by the Queen in person Corfu, Malta, &c. The war will be carded on with determined energy.

The Danish Ministry have resigned en masse.

American company, has been ordered out of the

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 4, 1854. Duke of Newcastle as a War Minister—Proba-ble Resignation of Lord Aberdeen—Warlike Spirit of the Nation of Shopkeepers—Public Feeling in France—The Soulé Difficulty—Eng-tish Views of Know Nothingism.

The announcement of the meeting of Parliamen

The announcement of the meeting of Parliamen for the 12th instant has given an impulse to every club in London. Lord Stanley—I beg his pardon, old habit makes me forget his accession to the paternal dignity—the Earl of Derby, at the close of last session, predicted that ministers would find them selves under the necessity of calling the representatives of the nation together before Christmas; and it is understood that this conviction has restrained any of the opposition—of which he is the recognized organ—from making the usual recess speeches, which generally serve as a clue to the policy it will adopt. It will be remembered that Lord Derby, towards the close of the last session, in his place in the House of Lords, delivered one of his happiest the House of Lords, cenvered one of his happiest and ridiculed, with a force of language which sunk deep into the minds of men whose political ken takes a loftier range than that of the multitude, the idea of carrying on a war of such intense magnitude by such peddling shifts as had been submitted to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Disraeli likewise, in the House of Commons, fell foul of the same funcof such inevitable expenditure—a proceeding which induced Lord John Russell to claim, with his usual sneer, that the right honorable gentleman talked of three millions as if it were a simple half crown, a sufficient proof that he was no longer Chanceller of

already been disposed of in payment of transports— the hire of some, and the building of ethers, &c.; and now all sorts of wants for the war are pressing, while there is not a shilling forthcoming. There is to plant its plots, its councils and its strategy against the new palace of Westminster, se ardent, grave, and war, are the discussions, se dashing and bril-liant the various resources of the two great parties which divide the land.

As yet, of course, much is chaos of what is called ulterior projects on the side of the opposition. But it is believed that this party will commence the en-suing session considerably reinforced by the events which have occurred during the recess. It has all along been known to be favorable to the principle of imposing a large part of the burden of this war on posterity—in other words, of a loan—and at once increasing the funded debt by five-and twenty millions placed in the hands of a Ministry in whom the country should have confidenceis, themselves. It is, therefore, supposed that Mr. Disraeli will resist any proposition to increase the income tax, that he will throw cold water on any scheme of terminable annuities, and generally ap peal to the monetary interest, who have through-out been stumbling-blocks in Mr. Gladstone's way, and to those large masses who are always ready to give an ear to any proposals which pro-mise the gratification of a new passion unchecked by any immediate sacrifice of the breeches pocket. The honorable gentleman, ever piquant in personal matters, will have glorious sporting ground before him, in the blunders which have been com-mitted in the progress of the war. He will point with mournful eloquence to vacant parliamentary benches—to noble herees bereaved of their goodly to a navy half manned—to the wounded left to tinger and die unheeded—to a commissariat so gross-ly mismanaged that the bleaching bones of England's youth will tell of it for future ages and while congratulating the ministry on the safety valve they diery, he will fling at their head every real or de-

diery, he will fing at their head every real or deserved mishap of the great enterprise they have had the courage to tamper with, without the soul to carry to a triumphant issue. And then will doubtless come the ministerial mauling in detail after this attack in gros-Gladstone's abortive financial a hemes. Sir James Grabam's Baltic expedition and siege of Sebastopol, with ships half manned, the Duke of Newcastle's short-comings; and lastmost assuredly not least—Lord Abordeen's peace speeches and imbecile policy.

The parties who will lead the attack in the House of Lords are said to be Lords Lyndhurst, Grey and Derby, supported by the Marquis of Clanricarde, who will take their stand on the ground that the policy of Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet has never been bons fide—that the Fremier's declarations, both in and out of the House, have instanced a lack of decision which has impregnated the subrdinate departments—that the ficancial preparations have been on a scale so incommensurate with necessary energy that the Emperor of Russia has been emboldened while the country was disheartened—that the war has been strained, exhausted and well nigh destroyed, and our navy neutralized—that efforts are put forth in November, when the elements themselves have become our deadliest foce, which should have been made in September—that, in fact, there has

irosueles fragments by its internal dissentions, and governed by a Premier whose earliest waking thought and dream by night was not—how the honor of the country might be best upheld—not how neutral powers might be compelled to depart from a policy faithless to all—not how British blood might be saved—but how peace might be established at any sacrifice, and at any price.

Itis, in truth, useless to deny a fact which is known throughout the length and breadth of the country. We are within an accor being driven into the sea, and losing the fruit of all the gallant struggle we made at Alms, Balakiava and inkermann. The conduct of the war has been exactly what all great uncertakings are in England at the commencement—a tissue of blunders and cheese parings. The Duke of Newcastle, better known as Earl of Lincoln, is a brave hearted greutleman, possessed of excellent business habits, great patience and courtery of manner; he has also a certain facility of public speaking, which, if not elequent, is graceful and pleasing. But far more important qualities are needed in the eminently responsible situation which he now holds before the country—that of War klinister. With a coalition in klinistry behind him, it required a man whose antecedents gave him the right as well as courage to dare a line of audactly based on the confidence of Parliament. That assembly had separated on the understanding that the revenue of the country should be sufficient for all purposes; on the strength of which, the Ministry packed up its goods and chattels and fled, some to the moors, some to Balmoral, some to their farms, and others to such merchandise as their pleasure or whim dictated, leaving behind them the solitary Duke of Newcastle, and some lame member of the clubs, like himself—the one to enact, and the other to take notes. What could the Duke do? He is, after all, a comparatively young man, and of of official experience not of the most profound character. He was one of the late Sir Robert Feel's pet young men, but his feed with his rat

John Russell slways improves in treubled waters, and next to Lord Palmerston, it is thought, would make a good war minister; but Palmerston is in averybody's meuth. It cannot fall, then, but that the meeting of Parliament must be of great importance. Nothing will be done immediately in the way of change, but the plain speaking before Christmas will give time for deliberations in the recess that follows, and by the re-assemblage in February, the on dit is that Lord Aberdeen will be tired of the cares of public life. His resignation would send all the ministry back to their constituents, but as they would appeal on the ground of more energetic action in carrying on a popular war, every man would be returned, and the business of Parliament not impeded for a moment.

for a moment.

The following remarks from the Siecle have given much delight to the English, and so wall express what is now uppermost in every mass thoughts, that I cannot help extracting a word or two:—

The spectacle which English, and so wall express what is now uppermost in every mass thoughts, that I cannot help extracting a word or two:—

The spectacle which English word of two whink, remain in history as a lessor full of force and authority for the conduct of States. Lock at that country, which has been said to be only one of shopkeppers; it enjoys liberty, and that liberty which has made it so great as a commercial nation has the privilege of suddenly readering it as heroicand chivations as a ballad of the subject of the s

Nothings, that American ambassadors should be American gentlemen, is one that cannot fail to be reciprocated in the old Father Land. It is fitting that a great country abould be adequately represented abroad. Adequate representation implies the best specimen of an American citizen your institutions can produce—take him for all in all, he should be one of America's pattern men, whether as regards diplomatic accomplishment, general knowledge, high morality, or good manners. Such a man should receive at least double the present remuneration, to be able to assume the externals of his position with as much empressement as the Ambassador of any first rate power. It is absurd to suppose that America is strong enough to set up any rule of its own in this respect. While mankind is what it is, the trappings of power cannot be wholly discarded. As long as society induce its best silk and woollens for hours of jubilee or relaxation, so long must the representatives of mighty nations live suitably to the dignity of their calling. If the large majority appear in purple and gold and fine linen, the new comer has no right to set up a rule for himself. Besides, luxury and simplicity are only words of comparison, and there may be more real pride and ostentation in affected plainness than in superabundant compliance. Bere and naked legs are less luxurious than cotton, or silk, or woolen hose—why, then, should not Mr. Marcy go the whole hog? The conscript fathers had not a stocking to their feet. This is manifestly the very fopperty of republican statesmanship, and Mr. Marcy should be ashamed of himself. No; the Know Nothings have hit the mark exactly: all that is required is American gentlemen—gentlemen who will apply the same rules to their diplomatic conduct that they observe towards each other—attention to their proper business and nothing else—gentlemen who, if they do not know what is due to others, will at least never forget what is due to others, will at least never forget what is due to others, will at least never forget

Anniversary of the Coup d'Etat-Naval Losses of the Allies by Casualties at Sea-Approaching Meeting of the Legislative Chambers-The French Press on the Events in the Crimea-The Prince of the Mountain"-M. Fould in Disgrace-Reconstruction of the Spanish Minis-try-The Last News from the Seat of War-

The Emperor may call this his sun of Austerlitz; for after days of incessant wind, elect and snow, the sun is now high over head, beaming its cheering rays over a city whose inhabitants so dearly prize its genial influence, that it has but to shine, and every door and window files open to welcome it, while all the people rush abroad to gladden in its light. This is the third anniversary of that famous coup d'état from which so many results have flown and are still in embryo. It seems but yesterday when the deed was done, and Paris looked on in stupified amazement. I saw, on that day, Napoleon ride through the large masses of cavalry which, lining the great avenue of the Champs Elysees, and right martially he galloped up the lines, I saw, too, in my mind's eye, some of those tracks of blood which are since visible on the map of Europe.

and thereby lose his place. And on Monday last, within four short days of this anniversary, Lord Palmersten—the hope of England, and once mese in powerful place—was witness to a similar access in the Champs Elysees. But how changed the circumstances. Then the burning volcano was limited to the breast of him who had taken alike his pledged eath and public opinion by the beard, and flinging rilled body and soul on the cast of a die. N rilled body and soul on the cast of a die. New, the fiery element is everywhere but with him; the week is in flames, while he—calm as a philosopher in his studio—paces his war-horse through the ranks of that splendid Imperial Guard which, in richness of caparison, in splendor of mount, in brilliancy of discipline, is unequalled in Europe—and is the work of his own hand. From his palace windows the eye of his beautiful Empress watches the chivalrous erray, and Napoleon the adventurer—the oath breaker the gentless but most resolute of despote, here the gentless, but most resolute of despots, her-strides his handsome charger, and receives the salu-tations of his legions like some hereditary primes, the elected of God, and the ordained controller of

canidron rises to bubbling heat. Troops are daily pouring down to Marsellies to be transported to the

gerents were resting on their arms. Nothing had occurred since the bloody day of the fifth, is we do not except the battle which the modern Armada has had to encounter on the 14th ult., with glish transports wrecked in one night, with what loss of life does not yet appear—each transport averaging a price of £5,000. The Prince, which cost £105,000 but a few months since, foundared, as well as the Sea Nymph, with all on board. Inwell as the Sea Nymph, with all on board. In-cluding all casualties, the estimated loss is some half million of pounds sterling. The Samparell, the worst sailer and steamer of the fleet, but a most costly vessel, went sahore. Admiral Dundas was nearly swamped in the Britannia, the flag ship, et 120 guns. The Sampson was damaged. The Retzi-bution saved herself by the loss of her guns. And on the French side we have the loss of the He and medical stores—her cargo worth £50,000 at least—all gone to the bottom of the Euxine. The English have, to a certain extent, been more fortsnate than the French, in that they did not lose and of their ships of war; but the hapless Turks seem to have suffered terribly. Their man-of-war have foundered; and the luckless sailors—beguied by false lights—awimming to shore, have been mur. dered by the Greeks.

The gloomy aspect of affairs has sank so deep into the public mind that the Emperor has been com-pelled to put a brighter face on things, and, instead of abiding at St. Cloud in a species of dre mourning, to come and take up his residence in Paris, and cheer up the languishing spirit of trade by the impulse of the Court. It was intended not to have done so till the capture of Sebastopol, but that fortrees tells another tale. He arrived on Thursday, and yesterday—for the first time during many weeks—the Empress and himself made their appearance in public. The usual cortége since the perfect establishment of the Cent Gorde has undergone some slight modification. The Emperor's carriage takes the lead, preceded by three figuears, followed by four of the Cent Gorde, with steel helmet, cui rass, &c., light blue coat, white leathers and jack boots; af ter which comes another carriage and fo with the household. The cortege has thus a l straggling appearance than with the usual the carriages, and the four Cent Gorde abreast makes more compact. Within a few yards of each oth as it passed, I observed a gentleman and a bloom